



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOME LAKE ERIE SUMMER NOTES.

Studies of the feeding of nestlings in a dozen different nests of nine different species proved that all of the birds fed May-flies to their young in larger proportion than any other food. The May-flies were by far the most numerous insects in the vicinity of Lakeside, Ottawa county, where the studies were carried on.

In the woods north of the Marblehead lighthouse, a White-throated Sparrow was found breeding. One was found breeding at Cedar Point in 1911.

In the marshes in the vicinity of Sandusky, the Black Terns built their nests upon floating boards or other timber, almost without exception. This may have been due to the high water.